



Security Council

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

Note verbale dated 3 March 2016 from the Permanent Mission of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and has the honour to transmit herewith the following:

- (a) Annual report submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) concerning the prevention of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems (see annex I);
- (b) Revised matrix,¹ containing updated information on the status of the implementation of the resolution (see annex II).

¹ The matrix as submitted by Croatia will appear in English only, the original language of submission, as agreed by the Committee.



Annex I to the note verbale dated 3 March 2016 from the Permanent Mission of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of the Republic of Croatia, submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) concerning the prevention of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems, February 2016

Croatia is a State party to all global treaties on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and is fulfilling its obligations pertaining to the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions. Croatia is a member of key international and regional organizations that deal with issues of peace and security and whose programmes include the issue of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction: the United Nations, European Union, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), Regional Cooperation Council, and the Regional Arms Control Verification and Implementation Assistance Centre (RACVIAC) — Centre for Security Cooperation. It also participates in all relevant international export control regimes: the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies, Nuclear Suppliers Group, Zangger Committee, Australia Group, Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and Proliferation Security Initiative.

In accordance with the National Strategy and Action Plan for the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (National Strategy and Action Plan), Croatia has conducted many activities since the last report for 2014.

Croatia organized and hosted an informal meeting of European Union directors in charge of disarmament, non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and arms control, held in Zagreb on 16 and 17 March 2015. It was the first meeting of European Union political directors held in Croatia since the country became a member of the European Union. The meeting served as a platform for an exchange of views among European Union members on the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. In addition to the directors from all European Union member States, the meeting was attended by the representatives of the European External Action Service, the Director for Security Policy and Conflict Prevention, Ms. Joëlle Jenny, the main adviser and special envoy for disarmament and non-proliferation, Mr. Jacek Bylica, and the Chair of the Working Party on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction of the Council of the European Union, Ms. Judit Körömi.

The Director General of IAEA, Mr. Yukiya Amano, visited Zagreb on 18 and 19 May 2015. On that occasion he had a number of meetings at the ministries and institutions which technically cooperate with IAEA, where key political issues were discussed. Mr. Amano was received by the President of Croatia, Mrs. Olinda Grabar-Kitarović, the Minister of Health, Mr. Siniša Varga, the Minister of Economy, Mr. Ivan Vrdoljak, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Tihomir Jakovina, the Deputy Minister of Foreign and European Affairs, Mr. Joško Klisović, and the Deputy Minister of Science, Education and Sports, Mr. Roko Andričević. Mr. Amano visited

the Clinical Hospital of the Sisters of Mercy and the Ruđer Bošković Institute with which IAEA has been successfully cooperating for years.

Between 20 and 22 September 2015, the Director General of OPCW, Mr. Ahmet Üzümcü, paid an official visit to Zagreb. Mr. Üzümcü held a meeting with the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign and European Affairs, Ms. Vesna Pusić, visited the Croatian Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Ruđer Bošković Institute and RACVIAC — Centre for Security Cooperation. At those meetings, the enhancement of cooperation between relevant institutions and OPCW was discussed. Mr. Üzümcü also attended a meeting of the National Commission for the Implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, at which members of the Commission gave brief presentations on current projects that contribute to the successful implementation of the Convention. Mr. Üzümcü reported on the process of destruction of the Syrian chemical weapons and the strategic plans of OPCW for the upcoming period. He stated that, so far, 192 States had acceded to the Convention and that universalization had been achieved, but that the existence of non-State actors who possessed knowledge of the development of chemical weapons was a new challenge for both member States and OPCW and it was, therefore, necessary to work on strengthening mutual cooperation. He appealed to the Republic of Croatia to join in the project of mentoring countries that needed help in the implementation of the Convention and the establishment of functioning national commissions.

A meeting of the National Commission for the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction was held at the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs on 7 December 2015, chaired by Assistant Minister of Foreign and European Affairs for multilateral affairs and global issues, Ms. Jasna Ognjanovac. The meeting was attended by the appointed representatives of relevant institutions involved in the implementation of the National Strategy and Action Plan. After the introductory address by the Assistant Minister, institutions reported on the activities within their jurisdiction based on the proposed agenda.

It was concluded that there was no immediate threat of exposure of Croatia to weapons of mass destruction, but in the context of unpredictable international events, stricter border controls and the exchange of information and strengthening of cooperation with intelligence agencies in Europe and the rest of the world were being implemented. In order to ensure the security of the Republic of Croatia, the need for closer (institutional) cooperation with the countries of South-East Europe was stressed, for which the platform was set up at RACVIAC — Centre for Security Cooperation through the establishment of the Network of Governmental Experts on combating weapons of mass destruction. It was also stressed that it was necessary to continuously train civil servants dealing with the prevention of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in seminars, workshops and conferences at national and international levels.

The Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, as the competent authority for dual-use items, conducts a number of activities in order to raise awareness among private actors, industry, academia and the research community. In that regard, it organizes industry outreach events at least once a year, updates information on the export control web page, publishes handbooks and other guidance material and promotes events related to internal compliance programmes.

With the objective of promoting internal compliance programmes, in June and November 2014, the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs held two workshops for companies that manufacture or export dual-use goods or export goods that can be used to produce such goods.

In November 2014, the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs also organized a seminar for academia and the research community. The aim of the seminar was to inform the academic community and research institutes about all aspects of export control of dual-use items and to raise awareness of the intangible transfer of technology.

In April 2014, as part of international cooperation, the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs hosted a visit to Zagreb by a delegation from Albania organized by the Export Control and Related Border Security Programme. The aim of the meeting was to convey experiences and practices within the scope of Croatian export control experts that could serve the Albanian delegation to take the next step in the development of their own export control system.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as the competent authority for dual-use items, attaches a high degree of importance to close cooperation with other governmental bodies, especially with the Customs Administration, which has a key role in enforcing dual-use exports.

In 2015, in cooperation with the United States Department of Energy international non-proliferation export control programme, the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs co-organized a seminar for the Customs Administration with a focus on raising awareness of export controls, identification of dual-use goods and issues related to weapons of mass destruction. The seminar was held in Zagreb from 24 to 27 August.

The Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs and the National Protection and Rescue Directorate organized a meeting of the National Commission for the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction on 5 March 2015. The purpose of the meeting was to familiarize Commission members with the capacities of the National Directorate in case of a chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear incident and to consider standard operating procedures for the action of operative forces in the event of a nuclear accident, in accordance with the Regulation on Standard Operating Procedures for operative protection and rescue forces in the event of a radiological and/or nuclear emergency. The National Directorate organized a visit to an equipment store and gave a presentation on the equipment and resources for chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear protection.

Taking into account the importance of such activities, the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs will continue its efforts to promote export control compliance among different stakeholders.

The Customs Administration of the Ministry of Finance conducts effective controls and activities on the basis of its statutory responsibilities and powers in accordance with the objectives of the National Strategy and Action Plan, using both the hard work of customs officers and all available technology to detect and prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Pursuant to article 21 of the Law on the Control of Dual-use Goods (Official Gazette of the Republic of Croatia 80/2011 and 68/2013), the Customs Administration controls the export of dual-use goods and evaluates the conformity of the goods with the export licence, and the

transfer of dual-use goods within the customs territory of the European Union, and provides brokering services and technical assistance and transit of dual-use items. The Customs Administration also supervises the import, export and transit of military goods and non-military ordnance, pursuant to the import and export of military and non-military ordnance (Official Gazette of the Republic of Croatia 80/2013) and the Law on the Management of Chemicals contained in the Convention on the Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and Their Destruction (Official Gazette of the Republic of Croatia 127/2013).

Preventive measures, such as risk analysis systems and the education of customs officers, are an extremely important part of the control policy.

In 2015, the Customs Administration, in an effort to raise awareness and implement more effective control of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, continued to build administrative capacities and hold seminars on the control of dual-use goods for customs officers involved in the procedures of customs clearance of goods at customs warehouses and border crossings, organized by their own Customs Training Centre (Zagreb and other regional centres: Split, Osijek and Rijeka, three workshops with 75 customs officers attending).

In addition to the seminars, customs officers actively participated in workshops, seminars, conferences and operations within the country or abroad at both the regional and international levels, organized within the projects of the European Union and the Government of the United States of America, or other regional or international institutions, such as the World Customs Union, Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, Southeast European Law Enforcement Centre and others.

Representatives of the Customs Administration actively participated in the work of national committees, including the Commission for Issuing Export Licences for Dual-use Goods, the National Commission for the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, the Permanent Coordination Group for monitoring the implementation and coordination of the implementation of international restrictive measures, and the National Committee for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. All conclusions reached were carried out by the Commissions.

In addition to education, the Customs Administration has also used other implementation measures, such as risk analysis systems, by which, on the basis of various criteria built into the electronic system of risk management, high-risk shipments were selected for documentation checks or physical inspection of goods for export, import and transit. The Customs Administration used the electronic information system of the European Union for a quick exchange of information with other European Union member States and other information technology tools to achieve adequate and effective control of the export, import and transit of goods.

Operational technique is an extremely important tool used by customs officers in detecting goods, components and equipment that could be used as weapons of mass destruction (portal monitors, radioactivity detectors, mobile vehicles for detecting radiation, etc.). An important factor for efficiency and control is the inter-agency cooperation among national authorities which has been developed and is of exceptional quality. In addition, the Customs Administration has developed administrative cooperation and assistance in customs matters systems with neighbouring countries and other countries in the region as well.

The Ministry for Economic Affairs is the facilitator of the activities related to the Law on the Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons, and on Their Destruction (Official Gazette of the Republic of Croatia 127/2013) and the related ordinance (Official Gazette of the Republic of Croatia 34/2014) in accordance with articles VI and VII of the Convention.

The Ministry for Economic Affairs maintains the register of users and end users of toxic chemicals and their precursors, which includes a record of the companies, institutes and universities that carry out specific activities. The users and end users submit reports on toxic chemicals and their precursors for the previous year. Reports are processed and the annual declaration on activities in 2014 was made for the relevant chemical and manufacturing facilities. The annual declaration was forwarded to OPCW in electronic form. In accordance with article VII of the legislative and administrative measures in the implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, a report was sent to OPCW. Also, further to the request of OPCW and the resulting variations in the transfer of the amounts of listed chemicals that occurred when submitting the annual report to OPCW in 2013, the Ministry for Economic Affairs dealt with the resulting problems of deviations. OPCW requested the list of industrial plants in the Republic of Croatia that are subject to inspection and the Ministry for Economic Affairs submitted the requested data. In cooperation with OPCW, it was made possible for participants in the associates programme to spend three weeks gaining new experiences in two factories in Croatia in 2015. The Republic of Croatia fulfilled its obligation to pay the OPCW membership fee in 2015. The National Commission for the Implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention nominated, at the proposal of the Ministry for Economic Affairs, Ms. Zrinka Kovarik for the scientific advisory council and the nomination was accepted. The Ministry for Economic Affairs issued permits for a one-time import of listed chemicals.

In 2015, the State Office for Radiological and Nuclear Safety carried out the following activities related to combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

It is proceeding according to European Union regulations concerning the prevention of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. This particularly applies to acting on Commission (Euratom) regulation No. 302/2005 of 8 February 2005 concerning the application of Euratom safeguards (OJ L 54, 28.2.2005).

Consequently, reports on nuclear material and nuclear activities in the Republic of Croatia are regularly (monthly and annually) submitted to the European Commission.

In the Republic of Croatia, an inspection has also been conducted by the inspectors of the European Commission and IAEA to determine the status of nuclear materials registered in the country. The conclusion was that some measures had been implemented and the deficiencies noted during previous inspections removed, but there were still some steps to be taken.

IAEA regularly receives reports (quarterly and annually) on nuclear material and nuclear activities in the Republic of Croatia.

The drafting of the national programme for the implementation of the strategy of disposal of radioactive waste, spent sources and spent nuclear fuel has begun, with a view to ensuring long-term disposal of the same.

Intensive activities are being undertaken for the safe disposal of radioactive waste and spent radioactive sources (that could be used for terrorist purposes). The lasting solution will include a central warehouse for the Republic of Croatia.

Activities are being carried out in accordance with the regulation on the supervision and control of trans-frontier shipments of radioactive waste and spent fuel (Official Gazette of the Republic of Croatia 11/2013).

Employees of the State Office for Radiological and Nuclear Safety participate in the work of international bodies and organizations dealing with the security of radioactive sources and nuclear materials.

In its regular activities, in particular the inspections of radioactive sources and nuclear materials in the Republic of Croatia, the State Office is in charge of keeping a high level of protection of these materials, which may be used in producing weapons of mass destruction.

In collaboration with other governmental bodies (in particular the National Protection and Rescue Directorate, the police and the Customs Administration) and through its system of permanent monitoring, the State Office is included in the rapid response system concerning possible threats of use.

In 2015, the Ministry of the Interior actively participated in the implementation of the measures and actions aimed at preventing and combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

In accordance with the 2015 Police Education Plan, a course for border police was conducted for 44 trainees, who were educated on combating terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

In 2015, the legislation and the regulatory framework were regularly monitored, the legal and regulatory frameworks were harmonized with the regulations and good practices of the European Union and NATO, and the best practices were used to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Measures and actions were also undertaken to implement the National Strategy for Integrated Border Management and the corresponding action plan, in cooperation with the competent ministries and various agencies involved in integrated border management, the Schengen Action Plan and the Strategy for the Marine Police and its accompanying action plan, namely, the concept of protecting the land borders of the Republic of Croatia and the concept for implementation of compensation measures in the country.

In the period from 1 to 4 June 2015 in Linares, Spain, Europol and the European Explosive Ordnance Disposal Network organized a conference on chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear threats, which was also attended by representatives of the police.

From 19 to 23 October 2015, at the NBC Battalion barracks the bomb squad police officers were trained in how to proceed on encountering a chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear danger.

As concerns international activities in this regard, in addition to the above-mentioned attendance of police officers at the Europol training conference in Spain, Europol workshops concerning radiological threats were conducted in Poland, Sarajevo and Belgrade.

**Annex II to the note verbale dated 3 March 2016 from the
Permanent Mission of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to
the Chair of the Committee**

Approved 1540 Committee matrix of Croatia

The information in the matrices originates primarily from national reports and is complemented by official government information, including that made available to inter-governmental organizations. The matrices are prepared under the direction of the 1540 Committee.

The 1540 Committee intends to use the matrices as a reference tool for facilitating technical assistance and to enable the Committee to continue to enhance its dialogue with States on their implementation of Security Council resolution 1540.

The matrices are not a tool for measuring compliance of States in their non-proliferation obligations but for facilitating the implementation of Security Council Resolutions 1540 (2004), 1673 (2006), 1810 (2008) and 1977 (2011). They do not reflect or prejudice any ongoing discussions outside of the Committee, in the Security Council or any of its organs, of a State's compliance with its non-proliferation or any other obligations. Information on voluntary commitments is for reporting purpose only and does not constitute in any way a legal obligation arising from resolution 1540 or its successive resolutions.

OP 1 and related matters from OP 5, OP 6, OP 8 (a), (b), (c) and OP 10

State: Republic of Croatia

Date of report: 21 December 2015

Legally binding instruments, organizations, codes of conduct, arrangements, statements and other issues	YES	If YES, relevant information (i.e. signing, accession, ratification, etc.)	Remarks (information refers to the page of the English version of the national report or an official web site)
1 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	X	Deposit 1992.	
2 Nuclear Weapons Free Zone/ Protocol(s)			
3 Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism	X	Ratification 30 May 2007	
4 Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM)	X	Succession 8 October 1991	
5 2005 Amendment to the CPPNM	X	Approved 11 September 2006	
6 Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) (not in force)	X	Ratification 2001.	
7 Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)	X	Deposit 1995.	
8 Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)	X	Deposit 1993.	
9 Geneva Protocol of 1925	X	Accession 16 August 2006	
10 Other Conventions/Treaties	X	EUROATOM Treaty	
11 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	X	Since 1994.	
12 Hague Code of Conduct (HCOC)	X	Subscribed	
13 Other Arrangements		1. Zanger Committee 2. Nuclear Suppliers Group 3. Australia Group 4. Wassenaar Arrangement 5. Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) 6. Missile Technology Regime	

Legally binding instruments, organizations, codes of conduct, arrangements, statements and other issues		YES	If YES, relevant information (i.e. signing, accession, ratification, etc.)	Remarks (information refers to the page of the English version of the national report or an official web site)
14	General statement on non-possession of WMD			
15	General statement on commitment to disarmament and non-proliferation	X	European Union Strategy against Proliferation of WMD	
16	General statement on non-provision of WMD and related materials to non-State actors	X	Does not provide any form of support to non-State actors.	
17	Other ¹	X	Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism — GI	

¹ Including, as appropriate, information with regard to membership in relevant international, regional or subregional organizations.

OP 2 — Nuclear Weapons (NW), Chemical Weapons (CW) and Biological Weapons (BW)

State: **Republic of Croatia**
 Date of report: **21 December 2015**

S/AC.44/2016/1

Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?				National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others				Remarks			
				YES			if YES, source document of national implementation law			YES			if YES, source document		
				NW	CW	BW	NW	CW	BW	NW	CW			BW	
I Manufacture/produce				X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.) The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11., OG 144/12., OG 56/15., OG 61/15.). NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)			X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION(EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.), The Law on Transport of Dangerous Goods (OG 79/07.), Misdemeanour Act (OG 107/07., 39/13., 157/13., And 110/15.), the Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12., 56/15., and 61/15.), the Criminal Procedure Act (OG 152/08, 76/09, 80/11, 91/12), Constitutional Court decision, 143/12, 56/13, 145/13 and 152/14) NW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11), Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) CW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12, 56/15, 61/15), Article 97 and 331 Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)		

Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?	National legal framework					Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others					Remarks
	YES			if YES, source document of national implementation law	YES			if YES, source document			
	NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW				
2 Acquire	X	x	x	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION(EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items The Law on the control of dual-use goods (OG 80/11. and 68/13.) and the transport of hazardous substances (OG 79/07.) the Criminal Code (OG 125/11., 144/12., 56/15., and 61/15.). NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION(EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.), The Law on Transport of Dangerous Goods (OG 79/07.), Misdemeanour Act (OG 107/07., 39/13., 157/13., And 110/15.), the Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12., 56/15., and 61/15.), the Criminal Procedure Act (OG 152/08, 76/09, 80/11, 91/12), Constitutional Court decision, 143/12, 56/13, 145/13 and 152/14) NW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11), Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) CW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12, 56/15, 61/15), Article 97 and 331 Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)			

Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?	National legal framework						Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others			Remarks
	YES			if YES, source document of national implementation law	YES					
	NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW			
3 Possess	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.) The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11., OG 144/12., OG 56/15., OG 61/15.). NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.), The Law on Transport of Dangerous Goods (OG 79/07.), Misdemeanour Act (OG 107/07., 39/13., 157/13., And 110/15.), the Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12., 56/15., and 61/15.), the Criminal Procedure Act (OG 152/08, 76/09, 80/11, 91/12), Constitutional Court decision, 143/12, 56/13, 145/13 and 152/14) NW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125-11), Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141-13, 39/15) CW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12, 56/15, 61/15), Article 97 and 331		

Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?	National legal framework						Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others						Remarks
	YES			if YES, source document of national implementation law	YES			if YES, source document					
	NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
4 Stockpile/store	X	X		NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.) The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11., OG 144/12., OG 56/15., OG 61/15.). NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013), Regulation on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 34/2014)	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION(EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.), The Law on Transport of Dangerous Goods (OG 79/07.), Misdemeanour Act (OG 107/07., 39/13., 157/13., And 110/15.), the Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12., 56/15., and 61/15.), the Criminal Procedure Act (OG 152/08, 76/09, 80/11, 91/12), Constitutional Court decision, 143/12, 56/13, 145/13 and 152/14) NW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11), Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141-13, 39/15) CW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12, 56/15, 61/15), Article 97 and 331 Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)					

Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?	National legal framework						Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others			Remarks
	YES			if YES, source document of national implementation law	YES			if YES, source document		
	NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW			
5 Develop	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.) The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11., OG 144/12., OG 56/15., OG 61/15.). NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION(EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.), The Law on Transport of Dangerous Goods (OG 79/07.), Misdemeanour Act (OG 107/07, 39/13., 157/13., And 110/15.), the Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12., 56/15., and 61/15.), the Criminal Procedure Act (OG 152/08, 76/09, 80/11, 91/12), Constitutional Court decision, 143/12, 56/13, 145/13 and 152/14) NW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11), Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141-13, 39/15) CW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12, 56/15, 61/15), Article 97 and 331 Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)		

Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?	National legal framework						Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others					
	YES			if YES, source document of national implementation law	YES			if YES, source document	Remarks			
	NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW					
6 Transport	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.) The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11., OG 144/12., OG 56/15., OG 61/15.). NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) CW: Dangerous Goods Transport Act (OG 79/07)	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION(EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.). The Law on Transport of Dangerous Goods (OG 79/07.), Misdemeanour Act (OG 107/07., 39/13., 157/13., And 110/15.), the Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12., 56/15., and 61/15.), the Criminal Procedure Act (OG 152/08, 76/09, 80/11, 91/12), Constitutional Court decision, 143/12, 56/13, 145/13 and 152/14) NW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11), Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) CW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12, 56/15, 61/15), Article 97 and 331	CW: Dangerous Goods Transport Act (OG 79/07) is harmonized with European Agreement concerning the international Carriage of dangerous goods (ADR, RID, ADN)			

National legal framework										Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others		
Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?	YES			if YES, source document of national implementation law			YES			if YES, source document	Remarks	
	YES			if YES, source document of national implementation law			YES					
	NW	CW	BW	NW	CW	BW	NW	CW	BW			
	NW	CW	BW	NW	CW	BW	NW	CW	BW			
7 Transfer	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.) The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11., OG 144/12., OG 56/15., OG 61/15.). NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013), Regulation on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 34/2014)	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION(EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.), The Law on Transport of Dangerous Goods (OG 79/07.), Misdemeanour Act (OG 107/07., 39/13., 157/13., And 110/15.), the Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12., 56/15., and 61/15.), the Criminal Procedure Act (OG 152/08, 76/09, 80/11, 91/12), Constitutional Court decision, 143/12, 56/13, 145/13 and 152/14) NW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11), Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) CW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12, 56/15, 61/15), Article 97 and 331 Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)				

Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?	National legal framework						Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others				Remarks
	YES			if YES, source document of national implementation law	YES						
	NIW	CIW	BIW		NIW	CIW	BIW				
8 Use	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.) The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11., OG 144/12., OG 56/15., OG 61/15.). NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013), Regulation on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 34/2014)	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION(EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.), The Law on Transport of Dangerous Goods (OG 79/07.), Misdemeanour Act (OG 107/07., 39/13., 157/13., And 110/15.), the Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12., 56/15., and 61/15.), the Criminal Procedure Act (OG 152/08, 76/09, 80/11, 91/12), Constitutional Court decision, 143/12, 56/13, 145/13 and 152/14) NW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11), Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141-13, 39/15) CW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12, 56/15, 61/15), Article 97 and 331 Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)			

National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others			Remarks	
Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?	YES			if YES, source document of national implementation law	YES			if YES, source document
	NW	CW	BW		NW	CW		
9 Participate as an accomplice in abovementioned activities	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.) The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11., OG 144/12., OG 56/15., OG 61/15.). NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION(EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.), The Law on Transport of Dangerous Goods (OG 79/07.), Misdemeanour Act (OG 107/07., 39/13., 157/13., And 110/15.), the Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12., 56/15., and 61/15.), the Criminal Procedure Act (OG 152/08, 76/09, 80/11, 91/12), Constitutional Court decision, 143/12, 56/13, 145/13 and 152/14) NW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11), Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141-13, 39/15) CW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12, 56/15, 61/15), Article 97 and 331 Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)

Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?	National legal framework						Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others						Remarks
	YES			if YES, source document of national implementation law			YES			if YES, source document			
	NW	CW	BW	NW	CW	BW	NW	CW	BW				
10 Assist in abovementioned activities	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.) The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11., OG 144/12., OG 56/15., OG 61/15.). NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141-13, 39/15) CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION(EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.), The Law on Transport of Dangerous Goods (OG 79/07.), Misdemeanour Act (OG 107/07., 39/13., 157/13., And 110/15.), the Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12., 56/15., and 61/15.), the Criminal Procedure Act (OG 152/08, 76/09, 80/11, 91/12), Constitutional Court decision, 143/12, 56/13, 145/13 and 152/14) NW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125-11), Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) CW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12, 56/15, 61/15), Article 97 and 331 Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)					

Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?	National legal framework					Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others					Remarks
	YES			if YES, source document of national implementation law	YES			if YES, source document			
	NW	CW			NW	BW					
11 Finance above-mentioned activities	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.) The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11., OG 144/12., OG 56/15., OG 61/15.). NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15)	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION(EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items			
12 Above-mentioned activities related to means of delivery ²	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION(EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items			

National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others				Remarks	
Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?	YES			if YES, source document of national implementation law	YES				if YES, source document
	NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
				Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.) The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11., OG 144/12., OG 56/15., OG 61/15.). NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15), Missile Technology Regime, Wassenaar Agreement CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)				Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.), The Law on Transport of Dangerous Goods (OG 79/07.), Misdemeanour Act (OG 107/07., 39/13., 157/13., And 110/15.), the Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12., 56/15., and 61/15.), the Criminal Procedure Act (OG 152/08, 76/09, 80/11, 91/12), Constitutional Court decision, 143/12, 56/13, 145/13 and 152/14) NW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11) CW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12, 56/15, 61/15), Article 97 and 331	
13 Involvement of non-State actors in abovementioned activities	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.) The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11., OG 144/12., OG 56/15., OG 61/15.). NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15)	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION(CE) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.), The Law on Transport of Dangerous Goods (OG 79/07.), Misdemeanour Act (OG 107/07., 39/13., 157/13., And 110/15.), the Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12., 56/15., and 61/15.), the Criminal Procedure Act (OG 152/08, 76/09, 80/11, 91/12), Constitutional Court decision, 143/12, 56/13, 145/13 and 152/14)	

National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others						
Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?	YES			if YES, source document of national implementation law	YES			if YES, source document	Remarks	
	NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW			
				CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013), Regulation on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 34/2014)					NW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11), Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15)	
14 Other	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.) The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11., OG 144/12., OG 56/15., OG 61/15.). NW: All NPT and MTR provisions are implemented in national legislative	X	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION(EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.), The Law on Transport of Dangerous Goods (OG 79/07.), Misdemeanour Act (OG 107/07., 39/13., 157/13., And 110/15.), the Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12., 56/15., and 61/15.), the Criminal Procedure Act (OG 152/08, 76/09, 80/11, 91/12), Constitutional Court decision, 143/12, 56/13, 145/13 and 152/14) NW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11)	

² Means of delivery: missiles, rockets and other unmanned systems capable of delivering nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons, that are specially designed for such use.

OP 3 (a) and (b) — Account for/Secure/Physically protect NW, CW and BW, including Related Materials³

State: Republic of Croatia
Date of report: 21 December 2015

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?	National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others				Remarks
	YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document	
	NW	CW	BW*		NW	CW	BW		
1 Measures to account for production	X	X		NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15), Commission Regulation (Euratom) No. 302/2005 on the application of Euratom safeguards CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013) BW: (This order to be followed for fields below)	X	X		NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances, The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11) CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013) BW: (This order to be followed for fields below)	
2 Measures to account for use	X	X		NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 14-13, 39/15), Commission Regulation (Euratom) No. 302/2005 on the application of Euratom safeguards CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)	X	X		NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances, The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125-11) CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)	

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?	National legal framework						Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others						Remarks
	YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document					
	NW	CW	BW*		NW	CW	BW						
3 Measures to account for storage	X	X		NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15), Commission Regulation (Euratom) No. 302/2005 on the application of Euratom safeguards CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)	X	X		NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)					
4 Measures to account for transport	X	X		NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances, The dangerous goods transport act (OG 79-07) CW: Dangerous Goods Transport Act (OG 79/07), Article 3.	X	X		NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances, The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125-11) CW: Dangerous Goods Transport Act (OG 79/07)				CW: Dangerous Goods Transport Act (OG 79/07) is harmonized with European Agreement concerning the international Carriage of dangerous goods (ADR, RID, ADN)	
5 Other measures for accounting	X	X		NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15), Commission Regulation (Euratom) No. 302/2005 on the application of Euratom safeguards	X	X		NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the					

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?				National legal framework						Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others				Remarks				
				YES			If YES, source document			YES			If YES, source document					
				NW	CW	BW*	NW	CW	BW	NW	CW	BW						
															Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)			
6 Measures to secure production				X	X							X	X			CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013) Chemicals Act (OG 18/13) Act on the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006(OG 53/08, 18/13) Act on implementation of REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation,		Chemicals Act (OG 18/13)

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?	National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others				Remarks
	YES		If YES, source document		YES		If YES, source document		
	NW	CW	BW*		NW	CW	BW		
				Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)(OG 53/08, 18/13)					
7 Measures to secure use	X	X		NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013) Chemicals Act (OG 18/13) Act on the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006(OG 53/08, 18/13) Act on implementation of REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)(OG 53/08, 18/13)	X	X		NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013) Chemicals Act (OG 18/13)	

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?	National legal framework					Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others					Remarks
	YES			If YES, source document		YES			If YES, source document		
	NW	CW	BW*			NW	CW	BW			
8 Measures to secure storage	X	X				NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013) Chemicals Act (OG 18/13) Act on the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006(OG 53/08, 18/13) Act on implementation of REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)(OG 53/08, 18/13)	X				NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?	National legal framework					Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others					Remarks
	YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document			
	NW	CW	BW*		NW	CW	BW				
9 Measures to secure transport	X	X		NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances, The dangerous goods transport act (OG 79/07) CW: Dangerous Goods Transport Act (OG 79/07) Article 3.	X	X		NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances CW: Dangerous Goods Transport Act (OG 79/07)	CW: Dangerous Goods Transport Act (OG 79/07) is harmonized with European Agreement concerning the international Carriage of dangerous goods (ADR, RID, ADN)		
10 Other measures for securing	X	X		CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013) Chemicals Act (OG 18/13) Act on the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006(OG 53/08, 18/13)	X			CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013) Chemicals Act (OG 18/13)			

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?	National legal framework					Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others					Remarks
	YES			If YES, source document		YES			If YES, source document		
	NW	CW	BW*			NW	CW	BW			
					Act on implementation of REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)(OG 53/08, 18/13)						
11 Regulations for physical protection of facilities/materials/ transports	X				NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15), Ordinance on the physical protection of radioactive sources, nuclear material and nuclear installations (OG 38/12)	X				NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances, The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11)	
12 Licensing/ registration of installations/ facilities/ persons/entities/ use/handling of materials	X	X			NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013) Act on implementation of REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)(OG 53/08, 18/13)	X	X			NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)	

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?	National legal framework						Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others				Remarks
	YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document			
	NW	CW	BW*		NW	CW	BW				
					Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-Use items						
13 Reliability check of personnel	X	X			NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances CW: Chemicals Act (OG 18/13)	X		X		NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances CW: Chemicals Act (OG 18/13)	
14 Measures to account for/secure/physically protect means of delivery	X	X			All NPT and MTR provisions are implemented in national legislative	X				Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances, The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11)	

3. Related materials: materials, equipment and technology covered by relevant multilateral treaties and arrangements, or included on national control lists, which could be used for the design, development, production or use of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery.

- Information required in this section may also be available in the State's Confidence Building Measures report, if submitted to the BWC Implementation Support Unit (online at: [http://www.unog.ch/80256EE600585943/\(httpPages\)/4FA4DA37A35C7966C12575780055D9E8?OpenDocument](http://www.unog.ch/80256EE600585943/(httpPages)/4FA4DA37A35C7966C12575780055D9E8?OpenDocument)).

OP 3 (a) and (b) — Account for/Secure/Physically protect NW including Related Materials (NW specific)

State: **Republic of Croatia**
 Date of report: **21 December 2015**

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?	National legal framework			Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others		Remarks
	YES	If YES, source document	YES	If YES, source document		
1 National regulatory authority	X	State Office for Radiological and Nuclear Safety				
2 IAEA Safeguards Agreements		Agreement Between the Republic of Croatia and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards in Connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NN MU 13/94 , NN MU 3/2008), Protocol Additional to the Agreement Between the Republic of Croatia and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards in Connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NN MU 7/2000), Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances	X	Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances, The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11) Additional Protocol in force since 6 July 2000		
3 IAEA Code of Conduct on Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources	X	Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances	X	Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances, The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11)		

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?	National legal framework			Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others		Remarks
	YES	If YES, source document	YES	If YES, source document		
4 Supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources of the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources						
5 IAEA Database on Illicit Trafficking of Nuclear Materials and other Radioactive Sources						
6 Other Agreements related to IAEA						
7 Additional national legislation/ regulations related to nuclear materials including CPPNM						
8 Other						

OP 3 (a) and (b) — Account for/Secure/Physically protect CW including Related Materials (CW specific)

State: **Republic of Croatia**
 Date of report: **21 December 2015**

	Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect CW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?	National legal framework			Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others		Remarks
		YES	If YES, source document	YES	If YES, source document		
1	National CWC authority	X	National Authority for the Implementation of the CWC (since 1997)	X	National Authority for the Implementation of the CWC, Ministry of Foreign Affairs		
2	Reporting Schedule I, II and III chemicals to OPCW	X	CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013), Regulation on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 34/2014)	X	CW: Act on Ratification of Convention on the Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG International treaties No. 4/1995)		
3	Account for, secure or physically protect "old chemical weapons"						

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect CW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?	National legal framework			Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others		Remarks
	YES	If YES, source document	YES	If YES, source document		
4 Other legislation/regulations controlling chemical materials	X	CW: Regulation (EG) 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2008 concerning the Registration, Evaluation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) Chemicals Act (OG 18/13) Act on Inspections in the economy (OG 14/14)	X	CW: Chemicals Act (OG 18/13)		
5 Other	X	CW: Act on the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006(OG 53/08, 18/13) Act on implementation of REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)(OG 53/08, 18/13)	X	CW: Chemicals Act (OG 18/13)		

OP 3 (a) and (b) — Account for/Secure/Physically protect BW including Related Materials (BW specific)

State: Republic of Croatia
Date of report: 21 December 2015

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?	National legal framework			Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others		Remarks
	YES	If YES, source document	YES	If YES, source document		
1 Regulations for genetic engineering work						
2 Other legislation/ regulations related to safety and security of biological materials						
3 Other						

OP 3 (c) and (d) and related matters from OP 6 and OP 10 — Controls of NW, CW and BW, including Related Materials

State: Republic of Croatia
Date of report: 21 December 2015

S/AC.44/2016/1

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?				National legal framework						Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and measures of implementation, etc.			Remarks	
				YES			If YES, source document			YES				If YES, source document
				NW	CW	BW	NW	CW	BW	NW	CW	BW		
1 Border control				X	X	X	NW: Customs Service Act, Customs Community Code, National counter proliferation Strategy CW: Customs Service Act, Customs Community Code, National counter proliferation Strategy Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013) BW: Customs Service Act, Customs Community Code, National counter proliferation Strategy (This order to be followed for fields below)			X	X	X	Customs Administration; NW: Customs Service Act, Criminal Code, Customs Community Code CW: Customs Service Act, Criminal Code, Customs Community Code BW: Customs Service Act, Criminal Code, Customs Community Code (This order to be followed for fields below)	
2 Technical support of border control measures				X			NW: Act on Radiological and Nuclear Safety (This order to be followed for fields below)			X			Customs Administration, Act on Radiological and Nuclear Safety, Art. 22	

National legal framework										Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and measures of implementation, etc.			Remarks
YES			If YES, source document			YES			If YES, source document				
NW	CW	BW	NW	CW	BW	NW	CW	BW	NW	CW	BW		
3 Control of brokering, trading in, negotiating, otherwise assisting in sale of goods and technology	X	X	X	Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items 2011, as amended, Art. 21 Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-Use items	X	X	X	X	X	X	Customs Administration-Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items 2011 as amended, Art. 21		
4 Enforcement agencies/ authorities	X	X	X	Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items 2011, as amended	X	X	X	X	X	X	Customs Administration, Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items 2011 (Art 21)		
5 Export control legislation in place	X	X	X	Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items 2011, as amended CW: Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-Use items	X	X	X	X	X	X	Customs Administration, Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items 2011 (Art 21) CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)		
6 Licensing provisions		X		CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)			X				CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)		

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?	National legal framework					Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and measures of implementation, etc.					Remarks		
	YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document					
	NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW						
7 Individual licensing					Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-Use items					X		CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013), Regulation on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 34/2014) Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009	
8 General licensing										X		CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013), Regulation on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 34/2014)	

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, exports/imports and other transfers of NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?	National legal framework						Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and measures of implementation, etc.						Remarks	
	YES			If YES, source document			YES			If YES, source document				
	NW	CW	BW				NW	CW	BW					
							Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-Use items							
9 Exceptions from licensing		X					CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013) Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-Use items	X					CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)	
10 Licensing of deemed export/visa														
11 National licensing authority		X					Dual Use Licensing Authority at the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs							
12 Interagency review for licenses														

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?	National legal framework						Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and measures of implementation, etc.			Remarks
	YES			If YES, source document	YES					
	NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW	If YES, source document		
13 Control lists		X		CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013), Regulation on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 34/2014) Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-Use items						
14 Updating of lists		X		CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013), Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-Use items						

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?	National legal framework						Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and measures of implementation, etc.						Remarks	
	YES			If YES, source document			YES			If YES, source document				
	NW	CW	BW				NW	CW	BW					
15 Inclusion of technologies		X				CW: Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-Use items								
16 Inclusion of means of delivery		X				CW: Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-Use items								
17 End-user controls		X				CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013), Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-Use items								
18 Catch all clause		X				CW: Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-Use items								
19 Intangible transfers		X				CW: Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-Use items								

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?	National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and measures of implementation, etc.				Remarks
	YES		IF YES, source document		YES		IF YES, source document		
	NW	CW BW	NW	BW	NW	CW BW	NW	BW	
20 Transit control	X		CW: Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-Use items						
21 Trans-shipment control	X		CW: Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-Use items						
22 Re-export control	X		CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013), Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-Use items						
23 Control of providing funds									
24 Control of providing transport services									
25 Control of importation									

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?	National legal framework						Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and measures of implementation, etc.						Remarks	
	YES			If YES, source document			YES			If YES, source document				
	NW	CW	BW	NW	CW	BW	NW	CW	BW	NW	CW	BW		
26 Extraterritorial applicability														
27 Other														

OP 6, 7 and 8 (d) — Control lists, Assistance, Information

State: **Republic of Croatia**
Date of report: **21 December 2015**

S/AC.44/2016/1

Can information be provided on the following issues?		YES	Remarks
1	Control lists — items (goods/equipment/materials/technologies)	X	CW: The Chemical Weapons Convention (Convention on the Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction), listed in Schedules 1, 2 and 3 in the Annex on Chemicals to the CWC)
2	Control lists — other	X	CW: Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-Use items, Common EU List of Military Equipment (regularly updated) Australia Group Common Control Lists
3	Assistance offered	X	Assistance in developing strategic documents, building national capacities and strengthening regional cooperation in the field of non-proliferation Assistance in organising and conducting of Peer Review on implementation of UNSC Resolution 1540 CW: preparing Annual declaration, EDNA, issuing import/export licenses of CWC listed Chemicals/precursors
4	Assistance requested	/	/
5	Point of Contact for assistance		Mihaela Barić, Head of Division for International Security, Directorate-General for Multilateral Affairs and Global Issues, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Zagreb, Tel.: 3851 4598 008, Fax: 3851 4597 416, Mail: mihaela.baric@mvep.hr
6	Assistance in place (bilateral/multilateral)	X	CW: has provided bilateral and multilateral assistance on Schedules Chemicals through the OPCW
7	Work with and inform industry	X	CW: Governmental awareness programme to provide advice and assistance to industry and academia Ministry of Economy organized several workshops for industry to prevent illicit use of Schedules chemicals

Can information be provided on the following issues?	YES		Remarks
8 Work with and inform the public	X	CW: Information disseminated through the Ministry of Economy website, publications and leaflets	
9 Point of Contact	X	1. Mihaela Barić, Head of Division for International Security, Directorate-General for Multilateral Affairs and Global Issues, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Zagreb, Tel.: 3851 4598 008, Fax: 3851 4597 416, Mail: mihaela.baric@mvep.hr 2. Lada Glavaš Kovačić, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations, New York, Tel.:001 212 986 1585, Fax:001 212 986 2011, Mail: Lada.Glavas-Kovacic@mvep.hr	
10 Other ⁴			

⁴ Information may include references to voluntary implementation national action plan and visits to States, at their invitation, by the 1540 Committee.



Security Council

Distr.: General
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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

Note verbale dated 23 March 2016 from the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The United States Mission to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Committee and is pleased to submit additional information on recent measures taken by the United States to implement the nuclear security obligations and recommendations contained in Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) (see annex).



Annex to the note verbale dated 23 March 2016 from the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Submission of additional information on recent measures taken by the United States to implement the nuclear security obligations and recommendations contained in Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)

Introduction

The May 2010 National Security Strategy declares that "international peace and security is threatened by proliferation" and that:

Terrorists are determined to buy, build, or steal a nuclear weapon. Our efforts to contain these dangers are centred in a global non-proliferation regime that has frayed as more people and nations break the rules. That is why reversing the spread of nuclear weapons is a top priority. Success depends upon broad consensus and concerted action, we will move forward strategically on a number of fronts through our example, our partnerships, and a reinvigorated international regime.

The United States considers the global implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) to be a cornerstone of a reinvigorated non-proliferation regime.

To bring more attention to the particular threat posed by vulnerable nuclear materials, President Barack Obama initiated the Nuclear Security Summit process, hosting the first Summit in 2010 and the final Summit in 2016. From the inception of this process, Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) has had an important role, as it provides an international legal framework, binding on all States, to develop and maintain appropriate effective measures to account for and secure nuclear weapons and related materials in their production, use, storage or transport. The national implementation of the nuclear security measures of the resolution contributes directly to preventing nuclear terrorism. As we look past 2016, the resolution and the Committee established pursuant to it will have key roles in helping to further the achievements of the Summit process.

As noted in its October 2013 report to the Committee, the United States has measures in place to address all of its obligations and the recommendations under Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), including those on nuclear security. The Committee has affirmed this information in the recently released Committee-approved implementation matrix for the United States. Where international standards for non-proliferation measures exist, moreover, the United States believes its measures meet or exceed such standards, many of which appear in its compendium of effective national practices to implement the resolution, which it submitted to the Committee in September 2014. The United States also has a wide range of assistance programmes and outreach efforts to help others to combat the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery, as recommended in the resolution.

Nonetheless, the United States believes that it must continually improve its policies and programmes to address existing or foreseeable vulnerabilities facing

States in combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction effectively. Following the 2016 Nuclear Security Summit, and given the continuing importance that the international community has placed on nuclear security, the United States submits the following additional information on some recent measures that it has taken to improve its implementation of its nuclear security-related obligations under Security Council resolution 1540 (2004).

Promoting and strengthening multilateral treaties

In 2015, the United States joined four treaties that contain obligations relevant to the objectives and obligations of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004). On 20 July, President Obama signed the instruments of ratification for:

(a) The 2005 Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, which the United States deposited with the International Maritime Organization on 28 August;

(b) The 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, which the United States deposited with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on 31 July;

(c) The International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, which the United States deposited with the United Nations on 30 September during the 2015 treaty event.

The United States also regularly engages States bilaterally and in multilateral forums to promote the universal adoption and implementation of non-proliferation treaties and conventions.

Securing nuclear materials

In addition to prohibiting the proliferation activities outlined in Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), under the Atomic Energy Act and under title 18 of the United States Criminal Code addressing crimes and criminal procedures, the United States has a mature legal framework of other controls on nuclear weapons-related material (as broadly defined under the resolution), issued by the United States Department of Energy and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Recent improvements in the legal regulatory regime include the following:

(a) The Nuclear Regulatory Commission issued its final rule on cybersecurity event notifications for nuclear power reactor licensees, November 2015;

(b) The Nuclear Regulatory Commission issued its final rule on revisions to transportation safety requirements and harmonization with International Atomic Energy Agency transportation requirements, June 2015;

(c) The Department of Energy amended its Order 474.2, Nuclear Material Control and Accountability, May 2015;

(d) The Nuclear Regulatory Commission confirmed the effective date of January 2015 for removing from its regulations the Safeguards Information — Modified Handling designation for certain security-related information;

(e) The Nuclear Regulatory Commission published its new rule establishing security requirements for risk-significant radioactive by-product materials in March 2013.

More generally, in April 2015 the Nuclear Regulatory Commission published a regulatory basis document to support a rulemaking that potentially amends its regulations concerning the security of special nuclear material.

To ensure compliance with its regulations, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission conducts roughly 1,500 inspections of its licensees annually, including 23 force-on-force inspections and 195 security inspections at nuclear power reactors in 2014. It also hosted an IAEA International Physical Protection Advisory Service mission in October 2013 to fulfil a commitment made under the Nuclear Security Summit process.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission also has some new draft measures for comment and consideration, such as:

(a) Draft Regulatory Guide DG-5049 — Independent Assessment of Nuclear Material Control and Accounting Systems, which describes an acceptable method for the independent assessment of nuclear material control and accounting systems, issued September 2015, including regulatory revisions of Material Control and Accounting of Special Nuclear Materials;

(b) Draft Regulatory Guide DG-5057 — Special Nuclear Material Control and Accounting Systems for Non-Fuel Cycle Facilities, issued May 2015, updating the controls and expanding them to cover all non-fuel cycle facilities authorized to possess or use special nuclear materials or specified quantities of uranium-235, uranium-233 or plutonium;

(c) Draft Regulatory Basis for Cyber Security at Fuel Cycle Facilities Rulemaking to require licensees authorized to possess special nuclear material to have a cybersecurity programme and establish a regulatory framework to protect against cybersecurity attacks, issued September 2015;

(d) Draft Regulatory Guide DG-5027 — General Use of Locks in Protection and Control of Facilities and Special Nuclear Materials, Classified Matter and Safeguards Information, issued in December 2014, updating a guide first issued in 1973 with new technologies and standards.

Securing United States nuclear weapons

As a State that possesses nuclear weapons, the United States has a special responsibility to secure its weapons and special nuclear materials. As referenced in its 2015 Committee-approved matrix, the United States Department of Defense has several measures in place to account for, secure and physically protect nuclear weapons and related materials under its control. Although somewhat older than the measures identified elsewhere in the present report, the United States includes the measures below to highlight the importance of having a legal framework in place for items under military control. These include the following:

(a) The Department of Defense updated its 2004 Department of Defense Directive 5210.41, Security Policy for Protecting Nuclear Weapons, in January 2015;

(b) The Department of Defense issued Department of Defense Directive 3150.02, Nuclear Weapon Surety Program, in April 2013;

(c) The Department of Defense adopted Department of Defense Instruction 5210.42, Nuclear Weapon Personnel Reliability Program, which is currently undergoing revision, in July 2012;

(d) The Department of Defense unveiled Department of Defense Directive 4540.05, Department of Defense Transportation of United States Nuclear Weapons in June 2011;

(e) The Department of Defense issued Department of Defense Directive S-5210-92-M, Physical Security Requirements for Nuclear Command and Control Facilities (Unclassified), in August 2010.

Most, if not all, of the above documents are under continuous revision that takes into account changes in the security environment and policy. Although the specifics of some of these measures remain controlled for reasons of security, the United States sees value in assuring the international community that it has and implements this framework.

Securing borders and nuclear exports

Controls on borders and exports constitute important elements in implementing the nuclear security obligations of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and in combating the proliferation of nuclear weapons-related materials. The United States has maintained border and export controls on such materials for decades, controls that it continually reviews and improves. In August 2014, the United States Department of Commerce amended the Commerce Control List categories to reflect changes in the Nuclear Supplier Group Part 2 Guidelines and Dual-Use List and licensing policies in the Export Administration Regulations that apply to items that require a licence for nuclear non-proliferation reasons or as a result of certain end users (in accordance with the resolution, all States are obliged to have end user controls) or end uses (see Implementation of Understandings Reached at the 2005, 2012, and 2013 Nuclear Supplier Group plenary meetings and a 2009 Nuclear Supplier Group Intersessional Decision: Additions to the List of Nuclear Supplier Group Participating Governments). Similarly, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission amended its regulations pertaining to the export and import of nuclear materials and equipment in July 2014 to conform to Nuclear Supplier Group Guidelines, but also incorporated the current version of the "Nuclear security recommendations on physical protection of nuclear materials and nuclear facilities" (INFCIRC/225/Revision 5) of IAEA.

Most recently, the United States Department of Energy issued its final rule revising its Part 810 regulations in February 2015, the first comprehensive update of the regulation since 1986. The revisions clarified the activities and technologies in the scope of Part 810; expanded the general authorizations for operational safety activities, the separation of medical isotopes from spent nuclear fuel and for transfers to foreign nationals working at Nuclear Regulatory Commission-licensed facilities and granted unescorted access in accordance with Commission regulations; and provided an affirmative list of destinations generally authorized to receive transfers of non-sensitive nuclear technology.

Assistance

The United States continues to offer several programmes through which it delivers various forms of assistance to States in implementing aspects of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004). For fiscal year 2016, programmes or offices offering such assistance include:

- (a) United States Department of Defense, Defense Threat Reduction Agency;
 - (i) Cooperative Threat Reduction Program;
 - a. Global Nuclear Security Program;
 - b. Proliferation Prevention Program;
 - c. Threat Reduction Engagement Program;
 - (ii) United States-supported or sponsored Proliferation Security Initiative trainings and exercises;
- (b) United States Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration;
 - (i) Offices of International Nuclear Security, Radiological Security and Nuclear Smuggling Detection and Deterrence;
 - (ii) International Nonproliferation Export Control Program;
 - (iii) Nuclear Incident Policy and Cooperation Program;
- (c) United States Department of State, Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation;
 - (i) Office of Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism, Counter Nuclear Smuggling Program;
 - (ii) Office of Export Control Cooperation, Export Control and Related Border Security Program;
 - (iii) Office of Cooperative Threat Reduction, Partnership for Nuclear Security.

Outreach

The United States government entities that work on the nuclear security elements of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) continue to make regular outreach efforts to work with and inform industry and the public. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission, for example, conducts periodic meetings with the nuclear industry's security working group, has a robust public meeting process and maintains a dedicated system for electronic communications with authorized licensees and other officials. The United States Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration, regularly participates in meetings with industry and the national nuclear laboratories. The United States Department of Commerce has an extensive outreach programme on export controls with industry through its Office of Exporter Services, its Office of Export Enforcement and its system of technical advisory committees, including the President's Export Council Subcommittee on Export Administration. In recent years, all these institutions, along with the Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation of the United

States Department of State, have increasingly used new social media tools to supplement more traditional public affairs programmes.

Cooperative action

The United States continues to co-chair the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, which strengthens global capacity to prevent, detect and respond to nuclear terrorism through multilateral activities that enhance core nuclear security capabilities and promote the exchange of best practices. In addition, the 29-member Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction has a mandate from the Group of Eight Leaders to implement Security Council resolution 1540 (2004). As such, the Committee has attended Global Partnership meetings since 2011.